turned as well as when his eye is on them. His agency a some things is not more potent than that of his Cre-

some things is not more potent than that of his Cression.

As a general thing we know little more of hu nan artificers than of the Author of Nature. We do not artificers than of the Author of Nature. We do not artificers than of the Author of Nature. We do not need to be a sea of the planet of the part of the fabricase much as lead of the planet of the opposite one, we entire side of the planet of their existence we have are wholly ignorant, while of their existence we have are wholly ignorant, while of their existence we have are strongest of possible proofs in their works—strongter than that of their bodily presence. We might er than that of their bodily presence. We might er than that of their bodily presence. We might entire the authors of the enumerated productions, but in the theather of the enumerated productions, but in the theather of the enumerated productions, but in the being and labors of their makers as of the most father being and labors of their makers as of the most father militar facts. While they are invisible, their thoughts militar facts. While they are invisible, their thoughts militar facts. While they are invisible, their thoughts militar facts. So it is with the mind of the Creditality and taste. So it is with the mind of the Creditality and taste. So it is with the mind of the Creditality and taste. So it is with the mind of the Creditality and taste. So it is with the mind of the Creditality and taste, the artifact in artimals; it shines is the sum, sings in the thrush, it is fragrance in flowers, transparsecy in crystals, tenacity in iron, duething old, and beauty and harmony in everything.

is the sun, sing an erystals, tenacity in iron, ductility ers, fransparsecy in crystals, tenacity in iron, ductility in gold, and beauty and harmony in everything.

The conclusion is, that matter is made capable of being formed into natural and artificial organisms. The Creator has reserved the production of the first to himself, while fir its intelligences are ordained to preside ever its conversion into the second. To which may be added that, as human supervision is indispensable to the continuance of artificial mechanisms, to start them afresh as their springs run down, and renew them when worn out, the perpetuity of natural once depends on the Great Overseer—as certainly and as literally.

This may be regarded as the key-note of the volume which Mr. Ewbank developes and applies with great ingenuity in the discussions to which we commend the entions reader.

A NEW LATIN-ENGLISH SCHOOL LEXICON. By G. R. CKROKS, D. D. SEE A. J. SCHEM, A. M. SVO., pp. 582. J

B. Lippincott & Co. The plan of this work derives its principal features from the Latin German School-Lexicon of Professor Irgerslev, although the editors have made use of several other authorities, especially of the recent lexicons of Smith, Georges, Koch, and Klotz. In preparing the volume, they have simed at the wan's of students. rather than of teachers and philologists. Their production is intended as a hand-book for the pupil, rather than as a book of reference for the advanced student. Herce, while it embraces all the results of recent investigations, it is reduced to a compact form by excluding details which are of no practical use in a lexicon for schools. It comprises, however, the fragments of ancient writers, which are quoted by classic authors, and nearly all the writers of the best ages of Roman Etera'ure down to A. D. 117. The citations, which are adduced as proofs, are also presented in the briefest form. Due attention has been paid to synonymous werds, and to etymological derivations. The typographical arrangement is neat and convenient-and so far as we have exemined, the page is not disfigured by many errors of the press. As the latest popular work on a branch of education which is in a constant state of development, with the evident care and intelligence that have been bestowed on its pages, we bespeak for this volume the attention of teachers.

NEW-YORK MARINE REGISTER. Compiled and Published by Thos. D. TAYLOR, R. T. HARTSHORKE, and J. T.

The design of this publication is to present an accurate list and classification of American vessels, and of fereign vessels visiting American ports, with a view to aiding the shipper and underwriter in the formation of a sourd judgment concerning the claims of different vessels. It is prepared and issued by the well-known inspectors for underwriters whose names are on the title-page, and is accompanied with high recommenda tions from several eminent merchants of this city.

-Another work with a similar title is issued by ROOT, ANTHONY & Co., printers to the Board of Underwriters, containing substantially the same matter and devoted to the same purpose. The publication of these rival works appears to have had its origin in a misunderstanding between the editors and publishers of the original "Marine Register," concerning the merits of which we have no satisfactory means of information, and are unable to enlighten our readers. The mercan tile public will probably find either of them highly valuable as a book of business reference.

THE HISTORY OF WATERBURY, CONN. By HEXRY

The interest in local history, which is felt by almost every native of New-England, is here embodied in a volume full of valuable gleanings, and forming an impertant addition to the traditional records of Connecticut. It comprises an account of the first discovery of Naugatuck vailey, the preparations for a settlement and the progress of founding the township. The narrative is accompanied by copious genealogical and biographical details, and brings down the ecclesiastical, industrial, and educational statistics to the present time.

LECTURES OF LOLA MONTEZ/(COUNTESS OF LANDSFELD), INCLUDING HER AUTOBIOGRAPHY, 12mo, pp. 292. INCLUDING HER AUTOBIOGRAPHY. 12me. pp. 252. Rudd & Carieton.

Tae heroine of this volume here tells her own story,

in her own way. Whether the person she describes is the veritable Lols, or a being of the imagination, is a question in which it might not be discreet to inquire too curiously. The book is made up of a miscellaneous collection of gossiping personal sketches, apparently free from all sinister designs en Church or State, and not without entertainment for the Jazy reader in a July

LORD MONTAGUE'S PAGE: AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE By G. P. R. JAMES, 12me. pp. 456. Childs & Peterson. Mr. James here lets fly another arrow from his inexbaustible quiver. His admirers will not fail to recogn ze the hand of their favorite. The volume is introduced with an interesting biographical sketch from Allibone's forthcoming "Dictionary of Authors."

BRYANT & STRATTON'S AMERICAN MERCHANT. July.-The third number of this new monthly periodical is just published, containing a variety of papers, original and selected, on subjects especially adapted to the wants of business men in this community. The plan of the work on braces essays on the different branches of commercial enterprise, the statistics of trade at the meet important points, and a miscellaneous department devoted to biography, intelligence, and general literature. Among the contributors, we find the names of Elihu Burritt, Prof. Dean, Dr. Elder, J. Smith Homane, the Rev. Dr. Magoon, and others.

"An Independent Revision of the Bible; Or, The " Holy Bible translated from the original languages of "the Sacred Books, with improved divisions of chap-"ters and verses:" by the Rev. L. A. Sawyer of Westmoreland, N. Y., is to be issued in volumes so seen as may be-the first within a few months. Mr. 8. has devoted twenty-five years to his great undertaking, for which several competent authorities prosounce him eminently qualified. His enterprise is a noble one, and we commend it to the patronage of the

"The Revised Statutes of New-York relating to "Limited Partnerships, as amended in 1837, 1857, "1858, and Compositions and Compromises by Part-"ners, passed April, 1838: With a Summary of the "Adjudged Cases and all the requisite forms," has just been issued in a neat pamphlet by G. S. Diossey, law publisher, No. 109 Nassau street. It meets a wan which has been widely felt.

PRICE OF PRODUCE AT DES MOINES,-George M. Swan, Postmaster at Des Moines, Iowa, gives us the fellowing price current of farm produce at that place: "Wheat, prime, 45 250c.; corn, 20c.; cats, 20 25c.; potatoes, 20c.; butter, 6 210c.; eggs, 8 210c.; lard, 5 27c.; hams, 7 28c.; best cuts beef, 8c.; muttee, 8 2 10c.; Rio Coffee, 16 c. P 15; sugar, brown, 16 212 c. P 15.

A NEW HARVESTING MACHINE.-There is now at work upon the Illinois prairie farm, a machine that cuts the wheat and delivers it in small stacks, firmly tied logether and capped, and set up so that the grain is preserved until threehing time, when the stacks can be tipped over on a sled or low-wheeled drag, and hauled to the machine entire. We are not informed as to the economy of work by this machine over the best resp ing machines.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A CRY FROM BROOKLYN.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: Knowing your readiness to publish matters which affect the vital interests and comfort of the people, I would call your attention to the fact that there exists in our midst a great evil, which has been and is growing more and more intolerable. As one of your readers, let me sek, in the name of the thousands your readers, let me ask, in the name of the thousands who daily suffer. Can this evil, or, more properly. "noisance," be abated quietly, or must the people, as the common law gives them the right, abate or remove the nuisance by forcible demonstrations? I refer not to the swill milk or to any of the many modes of poisoning the people in their meat and drink, for these are matters for which in our society there is no remedy (though in the days of "barbarism" he who poisoned the people's food suffered death); but I refer to that powerful and most respectable monopoly yelept. The Union Ferry Company," who raise their raise of ferringe at capice, run their bosts at hours that suit their royal pleasures, and neglect even the politeness shown by the former owners of the ferrice—i. e., to ring the bells so that these who are near the ferry when the best is about starting may reach in time, and not less ten and fifteen minutes as they are forced now to do. If a Ferry was started for the time, and not less ten and fifteen minutes as trey are forced now to do. If a Ferry was started for the accommodation of the people there is not a man, woman or child who are now daily swindled, but would put forth efforts to support such a ferry. When will our citizens believe that moreopolies have been, and always will be, injuries to the society that permits them? Can you, Sir, advise any mode of action which will obviate these evils? The sufferers have been long talking—can snything be done?

BROOKLYN.

MALT DRINKS AGAINST HOT DRINKS. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Siz: Your correspondent "Temperance" is almost correct in advecating the use of lager beer and wine as a preventive for drunkenness. I say almost correct, besuse to be entirely so he should have coupled with the use of these beverages the total abolition of hot drinks. The use of hot drinks is the great evil against which the advocates of Temperance should league themselves in order to reach their object, the suppression of intemperance. The use of hot drikks is the main cause of intemperance, and so long as these are encouraged, the cause of Temperance will meet with no success. That the use of hot drinks leads irresistibly to the use of strong drikks, is a fact which circumstances are there to prove, for wherever the custom of taking strong drinks exists, there you will surely find the evil of intemperance to exist also, and vice versa. It is an uncontrovertible fact that on the Continent of Europe, in France, for instance, where wice instead of tea is used by the inhabitants at their meals, intemperance is hardly known; and, if it exist there at all, is only themselves in order to reach their object, the is hardy known; and, if it exist there at all, is only among the deprayed portion of society; where is in the British Isles, where hot tea is the common drink of the inhabitants, intemperance prevails to a fright-ful extent, even among the higher classes. And the reason is chvicus; hot drinks are debilitating, and the constant use of them must debilitating, and the creating thereby a depression of spirits which invaria-bly leads to the use of stimulants. Veritass.

A MONSTER NUISANCE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Seeing that you prize highly the public health, and disregard alike the hostility of Stump-Tail Committees and poision venders, I make bold to call, through the columns of THE TRIBUSE, the attention of those who ought to take action in the matter to an insupportable nuisance that exists in the upper part of

insupportable nuisance that exists in the upper part of this city. That part which I allude to lies between the Ciystal Palace and the Central Park, and is flathed by the Sixth and Seventh avenues. This is decidedly the most repulsive looking location which I ever before ventured to examine. It is impossible to give anything approaching a true description of the extent of such an cutrage, almost in the center of a great city, as this feetering spot presents.

A congregated, and still fast accumulating squatter population, have anchored their "shantles" on a paralellogram bounded on the north by Fifty ninth street, which is the southern boundary of the Central Park; on the south by Forty-ninth street, and on the east and west by the Sixth and Seventh avenues. The quantity of flith and loathsomeness piled is this suffocating pandemorium is almost incredible, and if not immediately abated, disease and its consequences will scon be scattered around.

There are between four and five hundred shantles perched on this rocky platform, numbers of them being the sorriest imitations of human dwellings which can be conceived. These wredched hovels, with their varied and numerous appurtenances of herse-stables,

ing the sorriest imitations of human dwellings which can be conceived. These wretched hovels, with their varied and numerous appurtenances of horse-stables, stump tail cow-sheds, swill-boles, hog-pens, gost-cabine and dog-kennels, intersperced with garbage-car's, form a herrible and disgusting coup d'ail, and the explorer who is lucky enough to accept, even half stifled by the oder issuing from innumerable deposits of recking rubbish, may consider himself fortunate. After my escape unharmed from my unenviable visit here, I consider myself unicance-proof, for I found it more difficult to resist the force of combined stenches than even to do successful battle against the more difficult to result the force of combined stenches than even to do successful battle against the counties packs of snarling dogs which are met with on every rod of this villainous spot. The immense quantities of garbage and half-putrified matter which are daily carted to "Stinktown" for the support of the droves of filthy animals there confined and chained, must become, under the action for the support of the droves of filthy animals there confined and chained, must become, under the action of a fierce sun, a terror to these persons whom circumstances oblige to reside within such contagious in fluence. Superadded to the causes described, will be the exhalations from ainks and cesspools which must infect the air for squares around, and make properly worthless in the neighborhood. Almost every other shanty on the avenues that bound this happy resort, as well as numbers in the interior, are rum-mills, where broils are abundant, and black guards are constantly on hand waiting for their victims. The inky streams which, after a shower of rain, run down the sides of this rascally rock into the streets below, remind one of the description given by Macaulay of Snow hill and Ludgate hill, in Londen, in 1985. This colony of squatters was extensively resinforced at the clearing of the Central Park, and the emigrants did not forget their household gods—the hog and dog—behind. I asked to whom the property on Sixth avenue, from Fritscht to Frity second street, belonged. I was informed that a pertion of it is held by or in the name of the bry Dock Bank, and that 100 feet on the avenue and 300 feet on Fittieth street belong to our enterprising fellow-citizen, George Law. I will take leave to say here that it appeared rather remarkable to me that these ten squares of equatter ground should be exclusively occupied by two racce—the Teuton and the Celt. And again, that the cleane of factions into which these racces have divided, and who so unspaningly and fiercely make war on one another in other locations, can agree in such close contiguity here. And although the "Amsterdam Dutch," the "Retterdam Dutch," and numbers of other Dutch, most unmistakably are in the majority on this neutral ground yet I could see that "Amsterdam Dutch," the "Ratterdam Dutch," and numbers of other Dutch, most unmistakably are in the majority on this neutral ground yet I could see that the "Cookorian" and the "Far-down," the "Longtail" and the "Smoky-head," were numerously and sturdily represented. Would it not be well for the authorities to cause the vacant lots on the streets and avenues to be fenced, and thereby prevent a more extensive muster of the tribes whose utter disregard for cleanliness is strikingly manifested here?

Let the bone boiling, hog feeding and hog breeding and swill-heaping be immediately absted and in future prevented, or the consequences must be wide-spread and fatal.

You will be doing the part of the Good Samaritan by asking the attention of the Board of Health to this toiseme locality, which contains an alarming nuisance that must ere long generate disease and death.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

A PORTRAIT NOT FLATTERED. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: The editor of The Christian Intelligencer stignatizes the tract on "The Family Relations as Affected by Slavery," as fitthy and impure, so much to that that pious sheet cannot make extracts from it. It would really seem as if The Christian Intelligencer toiled and struggled to obtain the approbation of Southern fire-eaters for the mere love of the thing. The Reformed Dutch Church is providentially delivevery officer, commencing with the City Judge, Recorder, District-Attorrey, Police Justices, Sheruff and his deputies, Constables and Policemen be compelled to sentony him; he steps out of his way gratuitously to attack Anti-Slavery movements and met. The language he usee is not only uncalled for, but oftentimes exceedingly indecorous toward men who are his superiors in all respects. He frequently indulges in a kind of clerical billingegate which is oftensive to many in his own denomination. Unfortunately, as it is the only paper belonging to that denomination, the entire Church is injured by the tirades which he utters against anything which savors of reform. There are many clergymen and lay members of that church who disapprove of his philippies against men who are nobly laboring to basish oppression and vice from our land. We wonder that the friends of genuine reform in that church do not establish a paper which will truly represent them, or obtain the services of an editor who can position; but this city! What influence prevails in the minds of our citizens to mock the laws of the land! This law cannot be said to be a political, Republican law, because for the law, the law, the law made at Albany to alter the law, the Democrats put their foot upon every effort to repeal or change it. The Americans of the rower of the commissioners of Police cannot enforce this law, let the people know it at once. If they cannot offer a legal reason for their duty.

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If th ered from all contact with Slavery, owing to its geo-

lignity as are apparent in the effusions of that sheet at present. But the most absurd part of it is, that the editor rails at Mr. Whipple for publishing facts about Slavery, which, although expressed a delicately as possible, cannot be transferred to the immanulate columns of The Intelligencer, and forgets that the system is at fault, not the historian. If The Intelligencer were true to its own professions with regard to the necessity of excluding impurity from the Church, it would denounce in no measured terms the impure system, conserving which the bars recital of a few facts calls fouthful its prome horror. Let The Christian Intelligencer pear forth its strong language against the atrocities of Slavery and not against Mr. Whipple, who only relates them. After all, the impurities spoken of in the tract are quatrions from eye-witnesses at the South several of them ladies of the nighest respectability, who relate what they have seen, in order to choos the prayers and sympathies of Christians for the poor slaves. What consistency is there in a Christian minister denouncing not the impurities referred to, but simply the narrator of those immortalizes. Our of his own month we can conde no this in a Christian minister denouncing not the impurities referred to, but simply the narrator of those immortalities. Out of his own mouth we can conde in this editor. If the narration of the sufferings of pious female slaves at the South, endured from brutal and obscere masters, be so immoral that the plous exists of The Intelligencer excust publish them, what must the reality be at the South 1 We should be glad to be enlightened as to the views of such editors in re-gard to the facts brought to light?

THE TRUTH ABOUT JAMAICA.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: Your editorial of to-day on Kingston, Jamaica, is true. The apparent discrepancy between facts and the hasty deductions of passing travelers is even greater than you state. The peremptory conclusions of slave advocates, looking through a colored medium, is as little reliable as the selfish and shortsighted complaints of absentee preprietors. I can prove this assertion by arother—that there are plantations now more prosperous under British emancipation than under Slavery. I speak from a personal superintendence of a dozen estates in Jamaics up to 1855—at which time the fifth, nisery and decay existed only in ignorant and heated imaginations. The price of produce having been higher since then, probably the social scale is not much lower. All the difficulties and disadvantages now existing where Slavery has been abolished are as you in past estated entirely the sai heritage and post-mortem corruption of that very inhuman system itself. There was a large mass, and doubtless there still is, who would rather beg and steal than work. Pampered by the sensual indulgence of previous masters, very natural it is to steal sugar and rum, damage took, and commit all those whiful and petty depredations which the worthless of any color always do. In a word, to live on their potato grant at the expense of others, which is very easy in that climate, is much preferable to living under a clase Weish farmer, who manages so that they cannot do these things, is employed purposely and is resolved to make the estate pay, and contributing through the proprietor's peckets toward the instruction and religious teaching of themselves and children. I have seen men grow rich, and even as agents prosper, who have taken handered plantations under every disadvantage. I of absentee proprietors. I can prove this assertion by of themselves and children. I have seen men grow rich, and even as agents prosper, who have taken abandened plantations under every disadvantage. I know one farmer who took to cattle-breeding in the northern part of the island who has taken the prize for the fattest steers at the Colonial Agricultural Show (of which, by the by, you don't see much in Slave States), and has had the repute for many years of keeping the largest bank balance, merely from proper management of colored free labor.

"FIPELITAS."

* POTATO GRANT.—Every slave had a free rent and grant of land for growing vegetables; the colored man in Jamsica still re-tains both, and where really free has a household and garden par-sile to Southern nearo quarters.

COLORED MEN AND COLORED BRUTES.

COLORED MEN AND COLORED BRUTES.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: At 1:05 o'clock this afternoon I got into ear No. 20 of the Sixth Avenue Railroad at Forty-third street, and rode down to the vicinity of the Park. We had not proceeded far when a colored man and boy, cleanly and respectable in appearance, entered the car. They walked for ward and took seats. Presently I saw the conductor making gestures, which to me were unintelligible. By and by the attention of the migro was arrested by the gyrations of the conductor's hand and arm. The man and boy immediately got up and west out on the platfarm, where they had an epporturity to enjoy the sunshine, which enjoyment was, no doubt, hightened by their being obliged to stand, aithough there were a number of seats vacant during the entire trip. Not long after they had taken their standees on the platform, a man entered having in his company a dog as black as jet. (The two persons who had been motioned to the platform were not black, but were of that uncertain hue generally called black, when it appertains to human beings.) The man and dog each sat upon the cushioned seats, except when the dog sat in the lap of his companior, and I believe that the two paid but one fare. The nerves of the conductor did not appear to be agriated by the presence of the dog, black though he was.

New York, July 4, 1858.

LAGER AND LIBERTY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Siz: I am not a Tectotaller, but a Temperance man of the old school. I think it perfectly proper to drink pure light wines, lager, beer, &c., as a daily beverage, but never touch spirituous (I mean distilled) liquors, except in cases of sickness. Of course the proposition of your "Temperance" correspondent, of yesterday, to encourage the production and sale of the former, and prohibit the sale of the latter, by severe penalties, would not be objectionable to me in the way of interfering with my gratifications; and I am convinced that the common use of fermented and brewed beverages

the common use of fermented and brewed beverages would accomplish much in weaning our people from the free use of distilled liquors. But there is another view in which I must oppose it strongly.

My neighbor who thicks pure brandy, in small quantity, better for his daily beverage than my half dezen pints of lager has constitutional protection, and should have it as much as I. The law has no more right to interfere with his preference than mine. It has no right at all.

Your correspondent is willing to allow the use of beer and wine, being a Teetotaller. How can I do less than imitate his generosity, and allow the use of brandy and gin, being

—You are quite clear on the main point, Mr. Recritinker—the cause of legal opposition to the

Beerdrinker-the cause of legal opposition to the ravages of Intemperance can expect little aid from you or yours. But why misstate the practical question? Legal sussionists do not propose to prohibit and punish the use but the sale of Alcoholic Liquors. The difference may seem immaterial to you, but not to us. At all events, meet the issue as it is presented.

THE UNLICENSED RUM TRAFFIC.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Siz: The recent decision of the Court of Appeals by which the selving of liquor without a license is clared a misdemeanor, calls for the immediate action of the Criminal Judiciary of this county. By the act "To Suppress Intemperance," known as the "present Excise Law," it is the duty of the Recorder and City Judge to charge the Grand Jury that the selling of liquor without a license is an offense—a mis-demeaner—and punishable "by imprisonment in the "penitentiary, workhouse or jail for a period of three "months, and by a fine of \$100." Now, Sr., this matter has assumed a tangible shape, and is no longer a legal myth. The friends of a welt-regulated liquor trade on one hand, and the friends of

Now, Sir, this matter has assumed a tangible shape, and is no longer a legal myth. The friends of a well-regulated liquer trade on one hand, and the friends of Temperance on the other, can meet together in their mutual efforts, and compel the Criminal Judiciary of this city to do its duty. If Judge Russell or Recorder Barnard fails to charge the Grand Jury, let an impeachment be framed and placed before the proper Court for adjudication. These are the men to whom we now look, and we have fastened our eyes upon them, and they shall do their duty.

The Police Justices of this city are daily in the habit of drinking with their political friends in the different unlicensed grogeries in the vicinities of their Courts, and every one of them is liable to be indicted for the act.

Courts, and every one of them is liable to be indicted for the act.

It is their duty by the law to arrest every offender who sells liquor without a license. Let this matter now be placed in a proper light before the public; and every officer, commencing with the City Judge. Recorder, District-Attortey, Police Justices, Sheriff and his deputies, Constables and Policemen be compelled to perform their duty.

If the Commissioners of Police cannot enforce this law, let the people know it at once. If they cannot offer a legal reason for their neglect, let them be impeached. This is the only reasoning hope. The Court of Appeals has pronounced this law to be the law of the land, and how can the public officers refuse to execute it by arresting and punishing all offenders against it?

brought to bear upon this question, and let the blame be laid at the door of the offender.

If the Criminal Judiciary fail to perform its duty, let the name of the delinquent be published, and thus put the moral face of our people against the cowardly official.

LAW AND ORDER.

COMMENCEMENT DINNER-HOBART FE-MALE COLLEGE-A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: I notice in your paper of the 7th inst. an article, signed "Visitor," relating to the dinner at the late Commencement of Hobart Female Gollege, Genevs, which seems to demand some notice. "Visitor" speaks of the "champagne and other liquors which were drank, with a zest, and in quantities I have rarely seen equaled." All this may be true, for I do not know, and have no means of knowing, what "Visitor" has seen. The facts are that champagne, claret, and a very little sherry, were used on that co-casior, but only in very small quantities. Again, "Visitor" speaks of "those who had, by their indulingence, lost all sense of propiety and good breeding." I have been unable to find, on diligent inquiry, any person who saw any indication of such a state as these words were intended to describe. I was there all the while and saw nothing of the kind. I am unable to find any proof of even excitement, much less of intoxication, proceeding from the use of liquors of any kind, on the occasion. The use of wines at all at such times is a matter in regard to which there are difference of epition—a difference which, I suppose, must be telerated, but which I do not care to discass here.

I must therefore protounce this part of "Visitor's" do not know, and have no means of knowing, what

be telerated, but which I do not can readpose, must be telerated, but which I do not care to discuss here.

I must therefore pronounce this part of "Visitor's article not only nature but of the nature of a malicious slander. Even "the popping of champagne "during the interesting ceremony of the presentation" to Dr. Hele was, as I am assured, accidental; the string had been previously severed by one who did not know that there was to be any presentation at all, but the bettle had been ret back and left to remain unopened until after the Doctor had retired.

I do not know who "Visitor" is, but I suppose he must have been an invited guest. If so, the common courtesies of life, as one would suppose, should have restrained him from proclaiming anything so disgraceful as he would represent our dinner to have been—even if the case had been as bad as he represents it. But to perpetrate such a wholesale slander under those circumstances is an act which I do not care to characterize. One of the Dinner Committee.

General, July 1538.

THE RAREY FAMILY.

Correspondence of The Cincinnati Comm-GROVEFORT, FRANKLIN Co., O., June 30, 1858.

I observed in The Commercial of this morning the following inquiry with regard to "Mr. Rarey the second," who is operating in Dayton in taming their wild and fractions animals:

"We observe that another Rarey has turned up in Dayton.

He is not only a 'Rarey,' but a 'horse tamer.' He lectures, cures shimish coits of their bad babits, operates through the law of kindress, and all that not of thing. Is this a coincidence, or is three in horse-taming, as in the synspariila business, an 'old original Dr. Jacob,' and abother fellow !"

there in horse-taming, as in the strappmin business, an 'old dright all Dr. Jacob,' and acother felliow!"

As I am well acquainted with the Rarey family, I thought it would be interesting to the public to have the above question answered, and more particularly since there are several persons going about the country and trying to impose on the community by assuming the name of "Rarey," and professing to teach their secret of subduing and educating that noble animal, the horse.

The "Rarey family" consists of four brothers, who have been raised from boyhood in this community. Their father was of German descent, a farmer and raiser of stock, and all of the boys were brought up on the farm, and they have followed that pursuit more or less to the precent time. They are all, however, in possession of the art of "horse-taming," as many a redeemed horse in this and the adjoining States would testify, if they were to meet in class meeting and give their experience.

testify, if they were to meet in class meeting and give their experience.

The oldest is William H., who made the first discovery of the principles in the nature of the horse that led to the perfection of the system which is now astonishing the world. The second is Charles W., who is now teaching the system in the western part of this State. The third is Frederick, who now lives on his farm, shout two miles from this place. The fourth, and youngest, is John S., who, together with his oldest brother, Wm. H., has devoted his life to the study of the mental philosophy of the horse, and is now teaching the nobility of Europe the results of his life-long experience.

experience.
All are sufficiently acquainted with John S. Rarey All are sufficiently acquainted with John S. Rarey, through the public journals. William H. Rarey, who has been his companion and partner in the discovery, perfection and application of his beautiful system in this country, is now teaching the same in the City of Dayton, and will, as soon as practicable, visit all the principal cities of the United States; so that those who desire to learn the true system of horse daming as practiced by John S. Rarey in Europe, will have an opportunity of receiving it from one who is capable of teaching it.

M. Paran istends starting next week for Nashville.

Thin, from which place he will go to the White Sui-phur Springs, in Virginia, and after staying there a short time, he will visit the Northern cities in the fol-lowing order: Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Lonia.

A LAD PASSING THROUGH THE SPOUT OF A WATER-WHEEL.

nderce of The Watertown Referencer.

HERMON, Sr. LAWRENCE Co., July 3, 1868.
The following is a correct statement of an occurrence that took place in our village on Monday of this

Two lads were at play on the bulkhead of J. J.

Matteson & Co.'s cabinet shop, when one of them, a sen of George A. Sheldon, accidentally fell in. The wheel carrying the planing machine was running at full speed, and the boy was immediately carried from the bulk head into the spout; and through the spout into the wheel. The spout is 16 feet long, 2 feet wide at the upper end, and 22 feet 7 inches at the place of discharge into the water wheel. The wheel is a center-discharge, and is 6 feet in diameter, and performs about 70 or 80 revolutions per minute.

At the moment the lad fell in, his little comrade ran into the shop and gave the alarm. The water was immediately shut off and search commenced, and in a moment a cry was heard down in the water wisel.

Mr. Matteson hastened below to the wheel and there discovered the little sufferer, with his feet through the discharging hole at the bottom of the wheel, between two buckets, close to the shaft, crying to be rescued from his perilous situation. Mr. Matteson exclaimed, "Don't cry, Lynn! I will take care of you." The boy quieted down, and began to make for an opening where the covering to the wheel had been partially cut away last Winter. He was soon reached and drawn from his uncomfortable situation and conveyed to his home. Dr. Rice was at land, and, on careful examination, found no bones broken, but the flesh from head to four severely brused.

The boy is now doing very well, and will soon be at

The boy is now doing very well, and will soon be at his sports again.

MR. CORCORAN AND THE SPANISH DON .- The Washington Star of Saturday publishes the follow-

Ing:
The affidevit of Jas. J. Dickins, esq., which we print below, effectually puts at rest the last batch of nepresions upon our fellow-citizen, W. W. Corooran, esq., growing out of circumstances connected with his comestic affairs, in which he has the hearty sympathy of the parents of all properly-regulated families in this community.

ommunity.

Mr. C. has of late been subjected not only to most vexatious annoyance of his family in New-York, on the part of the party who thus threatened his life, pistol in hand, but perhaps to more serious annoyance from the false publications in prurient newspapers concerning his domestic affairs.

It strikes us that it is the duty of this Government to take the only step which, under the received interpretation of international law, will enable Mr. Corcoran to protect himself and his family in a proper way from

to take the only step which, under the received laterpretation of international law, will enable Mr. Corcoran
to protect himself and his family in a proper way from
future molestation—that is, by and turough the intervention of the police laws of the land:
District of Columbia, County of Washington, st.—On the 5th
day of July, 1858, at or about 34 o'clock in the afferment, begin
not was passing the corner of Connecticut venue, at the intersection of H street; that, passing from raid corner to the sound
side of H street, opposite the residence of W. W. Corcoran, eaq.,
his attention was attracted toward the front door of said Corcorula residence, where deponent saw said Corcoran standing on
his steps at said door, and at the same time deponent also saw
E. de Muraga, of the Spanish legation, on the parement, near the front of the steps, with a drawn and
presented pistol, the pistol being presented toward
risk Corcoran, at the same time using violent language,
ald Corcoran, at the same time using violent language,
ald Corcoran, and the same time using violent language
with the intention of provoking an assaudit in return by said Corcoran by drawing a pistol or otherwise and the purpose then of
commence in the same time used with the purpose then of
commence ment of the assault to the termination, with nothing to
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commence ment of the assault to the termination.

We see it stated that Charles Latcher, the printer of the Free Love paper at Berlin Hights, Onio, has committed suicide. His mother, an exhellent woman, living in Iowa, did all the could to win her son from the seductive influences of a sensual fanation, but in vais; and the end has been desperation, insanity and spicide,

FROM CINCINNATI.

DAILY PRAYER-MEETINGS - FOURTH OF JULY-EDITORIAL QUARREL Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CINCINNATI, July 7, 1858. The daily morning prayer-meetings, an institution peculiar to the years of grace '57-S, are still kept up in this city and pretty well attended. There is not so much said of them as when they were first instituted. but they are prospering to some extent nevertheless. Mr. Conway's boast before the Unitarian Conference, that Orthodoxy would sleep well after the fitful fever of the Revival was over, has not yet been fulfilled. In secondance with the call for a National Union Prayer-Meeting on the Fourth of July, a meeting was held on Sunday morning in the First Presbyterian Church. There were about a thousand people present among them members of all denominations. Indeed, one of the best features of the revival in Cincinnati is that in the best features of the revival in Cincinnati is that in these meetings members of the various churches lay aside their sectarian differences and meet on a common footing as members of one great Christian brotherhood. This fact was alluded to by one of the speakers, Dr. Fisher, the newly-elected President of Hamilton College. He said he saw around him men of different denominations who last year would not have come there to join in worship with the Presbyteriars. He regarded this as a good sign for the cause in which they were engaged.

Judge Stoier, an Episcopaliar, made some very appropriate remarks, saying that as the day was already sacred to human freedom, he hoped it would be hereafter also consecrated to spiritual freedom, so that the nation may be delivered from the bondage and slavery of sin unto the glorious liberty of the Gospel of

after also consecrated to spiritual freedom, so that the nation may be delivered from the bondage and slavery of sin unto the glorious liberty of the Gospel of Christ. I was of course much grieved, nay shocked, to hear the word Slavery, a word which, asterding to the modern apestles of Democracy, immediately suggests an institution which is the basis of free society, the great conservator of morals, the essence of all political and social good, in fine, the perfection of all the institutions calculated to promote the progress of civilization, the well-being of our country, the stability of our church, and the glory of God. I say I was shocked to hear a word suggestive of so many hallowed excellences used in such a disparaging connection. No doubt the learned Judge could cite you from the New Testament abundant precedent for such use of the word; but that was in ignorant and unsnlightened times, and such notions are not suited to the liberal and precressive Christianity of the present age. The High Court of Jutice (f) of Virginia has recently exploded all such antiquated notions in regard to Slavery; and if Judge Storer should not be thought far behind the advancing spirit of the age, he must be more careful how he uses this sacred word. The Rev. Mr. Colvert, pastor of the Catanrine-street Baptist Church, made the concluding prayer, and made a lusions to Slavery even more disparaging than those of Judge Storer. He made what might be called a genuine Abalition prayer, and implored with great earnestness that this hallowed institution of Slavery might abactutely be done away! Here is evidently a case for the Expurgating Committee of the American Tract Society, with the Rev. Nebeniah Adams at its head.

Our Fourth-of-July exercises on Monday were of

Tract Society, with the Rev. Nehemiah Adams at its head.

Our Fourth-of-July exercises on Monday were of the usual sort. The City "Dads," by what color of right I know not, voted away \$2,000 of the people's money for buying fireworks and paying musicians, &c. The procession was hardly as large as usual; it was something over a mile long. The addresses were delivered in the Park; which, you may not know, is an immense piece of ground near the center of the city, some 800 feet long by about 30 wide. It is surrounded by a whitewashed fence of p'ain boards, and is opered nearly every "Fourth" of July.

Senator Pugh, Gen. Cary and the Hon. Caleb B. Smith were the orators of the day. Mr. Pugh spoke without the aid of manuscript, and made a good speech, as he almost always does when not talking about Kansas. He did not appear to be "waiting for the facts," but, on the contrary, seemed to be in possession of some not generally known. After alluding to the admission of Minnesota into the Uniou since he had the pleasure of addressing his fellow-citizens a year age, he said that two more States were soon to be admitted. As Mr. P. is supposed to be possed up in the programme of the party in power, this announcement was no doubt highly granifying to his auditors.

Gen. Cary was not forthcoming. He is a somewhat

nouncement was no doubt highly granlying to act auditors.

Gen. Cary was not forthcoming. He is a somewhat Gen. Cary was not forthcoming. He is a somewhat cate, has gotten up Temperance conventions in this state, and, upon a pinch, will pass for something of a Temperance convention himself. There seemed to be some necessity for a prohibitory law in the city on Monday, and the General should have been on hand. The Hon. Caleb Smith spoke at the Elm-street stand. He is well known in this State and in Indiana as a Republican stamp orator. He is said to have made a first-rate speech, full of glory and bilin' over with patrictism.

irst-rate speech, full of glory and bilm' over with patrictism.

The day passed over pretty quietly considering all things. There were some drunks and a few fights, of course. One or two mi itary adventures, or rather adventures of minitary personages, may be worth mentioning. One of the Rover Guards, under the minitaken notion that the Grand Marshail had run over his little boy, charged upon the Marshail aforesaid, and put him to flight in a most ignomicious manner. Another military adventure was that of Brig. Gen. Chas. H. Sargent, a distinguished military hero of this city, who is sometimes called the Slung-Shot Chieftain, from an attack which he made with that weapon on a reporter of The Commercial. He is the individual who tendered to the President an Onio regiment of volunteers for the Utah expedition, which regiment of volunteers for the President and Mr. Secretary Floyd assured him should be called our; and who after working desperately hard to get up sufficient outside pressure on Cor. Greatery Pandleton and Miller to make them Cox. Groesbeck, Pendleton and Miller to make them go the English bill, returned from Washington heartsick with nope deferred, chock full of righteous wrath, cursing fearfully our worthy President and his anniable Sesretary of War, and wishing he had his money back. This aforezaid military gentleman, full of patriotism and whicky, followed two ladies into a boarding house on Fifth street, and probably mistaking the character of the house, insisted on accompanying them up stairs. He beat the lady of the house, who attempted to stop, him and knocked down a servant girl who stairs. He beat the lady of the house, who attempted to stop him, and knocked down a servant girl who came to her assistance. He was taken away, however, by a policeman; but leaving his watch as a security for his appearance, he was released and went back to the house and got into a fight with some of the boarders, in which his valuable person received considerable damage from sundry kicks and cuffs, and two small cuts with a pocket knife. He was again arrested and taken to the Station-House, and will be examined before the Police-Court to-day. In view of all the circumstances of this gallant exploit, it seems a thousand titles that the unexpected termination of the thousand pities that the unexpected termination of the Mormon war prevented this valiant here from distin-guishing himself by at least a foray among Brigham

thousand pittes that the unexpected termination of the Mornon was prevented this valiant hero from distinguishing himself by at least a forsy among Brigham Young's wives. Sictransit gloria mundi.

The conductors of The Commercial and The Inquirer have gotten sadly by the sars of lake. Some days ago, Mr. Washington McLean, part proprietor of that fountain of pure democracy, The Cincinnati Inquirer, felt himself called upon to vindicate his character as an orthodox Democrat of the Bully Brooks stamp, and inflict personal chastisement on Mr. Henry Reed, editor of The Commercial. One evening last week he got together a few choice friends and went down to The Commercial office, for the purpose of overhauling Mr. Reed. The party hung around for rome time, when Mr. R., all unconscious of any intention to inflict on him the glories of martyrdom, passed through their midst in company with a lady; but the galiant band was too galiant to attack him while thus accompanied. So this "phesiful phight" was poetponed, and, as yet, there are killed, none; wounded, none; missing, nobody; total, nothing. Mr. Washington McLean is a gentleman who lives mostly at the public expense. It is his boast that he never held an office and never wants one; but no man exercises a greater influence in the party than he does. Careful always to have the right man in the right place, he uses those who do hold office to further his designs upon the pocksts of the public. To him, more than any one else, Senator Pagh owes his election, and it is doubtless under a lively sense of obligation that Mr. Pugh, though generally against all plunder schemes, goes in for the bill to make an appropriation for building a canal around the Louis-ville Falls on the Indians side. It was this same Washington McLean who worked for the nomination by the Republicans, in 35, of Gibson, the brother-inlaw of the defaulting Breslin, for State Treasurer, so as, if possible, to cover up Breslin's peculations. He was also a silent partner of Steadman in the Congressional print

ing well. The farmers are just commencing their hay harvesting, and a noble crop are they to have. Basiness all over New-England is limited, but times are not very hard."

A JEALOUS HUSBAND ATTEMPTS TO THROW A MAN ACROSS THE CANAL.—Jemmy Daly lives upon the Mismi Canal—or rather upon the heelpath side of it—and divices a wood wagon. In addition to the shindles which usually attend the consumption of bad whishy. Jemmy's domestic relations have never been of the most harmonions character. Like many others in community, he is sorely afflicted by a monster which current history terms green eyed, and the particular bent of his suspicions has in the direction of a cousin, one Michael Daly, whose attentions to Mrs. Jemmy had been of that woothing kind which created a mutual sympathy. Michael had been forbidden, under severe penalties, to viest Mrs. Jemmy at any hour of the day or night—not even to show humself foransat the door of the domicile. But friends there were, as there always are, sufficiently interested to report to the jealous Daly many a stolen meeting which he was traveling the city with his wood-cart, which of course greatly added to the already heavy burden of suspicion and jealousy.

Yesterday afternoon Jemmy came home very unexpectedly. The heat drove him to seek a refuge within his own castle, and rest his weary limbs for renewed efforts in the wood line. What was his astenish nent to encounter, as he stepped across the thresheld, the interdicted Daly! He was petrified for an instant, and electrified the next, and rushing forward with the determination of a victor in a scrimminge at Donny-brock Fair, he reized the supposed invader of his marital rights, and with a whoop of revenge rushed to the caral and threw the obnexious Daly barly half

brock Fair, he seized the supposed invader of his marital rights, and with a whoop of revenge rushed to the caral and threw the obnexious Daly nearly half wayscross the muddy water! Like a monster bowlder, to the bettom sunk the unfortunate victim of a bushand's jealousy.

The wife screamed, the husband swore, and the half-drowned Daly blowed the mud and water from his mouth bke a porpoise on a spress. He struck out for the shore, but there stood Jenney, towering even above his usual hight in his wrath, and shaking his fist at Michael, he exclaimed:

his urusi hight in his wrath, and shaking his fist at Michael, he exclaimed:

"Be dad, you come back, and I'll throw you clause across, nist time!"

But in spite of the threat, Michael endeavored to clamber up the bank, wher, Jemmy again seized him by the collar and unmentionables, and dashed him once more into the "darkly, deeply, beantifully" dirty canal. As he arose to the surface this time, ha made a break for the opposite shore, and clambering up the tow-path, shook the water from his person like a well-scaked spaniel, and then, with a look of defiance, and a shake of the fist, he made rapid tracks for other quarters. The wife rushed to the Police Court to procure a warrant against her husband for attempting to throw the unfortunate object of his jaalonspacross the Miami Canal, but was advised to return to her allegiance and half-cooked diener. She adopted her allegiance and half-cooked dinner. She adopted the advice, and departed, though not without some misgivings as to whether Jemmy might not attempt the same cooling experiment upon her own person. [Chelmad Gazeta.

A Juicy Letter from the Man who Furnished Funds for the Retland Connection,—Rutland, Friday, July 2, 1858—Mr. D. W. C. Clarke: We notice in your paper of July 1, a tremetdous overflowing of wrath and pious indignation at the movement of large numbers of the free men and free women of Verment and other New England States, who convened at Rutland on the 25th, 25th and 27th of June, at this place, to discuss the various topics and measures that are now affecting our common country and the race. It is evident from the spirit of your paper, that if you had the power, men, women and children would again be stoned to death for picking up sticks on Sunday, and that the daughters of Gentiles would again be weeping for parents slain by your religious zeal, and perhaps again divided out among their persecutors, the priests and capters; other Beershebas might have husbands murdered by lusty zealots and licentious dictators, and be compelled to yield to the foul embraces of the blood-stained wretch who all the while claims to be a man after Ged's own heart.

Friend Clark, away with your vile abuses, with your higotry and intolerance, and remember that we are living under the freest government in the world, and all your ravings are but the follies of a madman, who, under the spirit manifested, would crucify all the Christs and stone all the Stephens in the world. We ought to remember and thank God that we are living under a free government, and that Government was funded by Densts and Infidels, to the coeriasting credit of Freedem, and owing to that we are now permitted to speak our sentiments and think our thoughts in the world. We pity you, dear Sir, hope you will keep cool and quiet, and you will find it good for the body and soul. A JUICY LETTER FROM THE MAN WHO FURNISHED

world. We pity you, dear Sir; hope you will keep cool and quiet, and you will find it good for the body and soul.

[Rutland (VL) Daily Times.

Capt. Fuller, of the steamboat General Pike, was

Capt. Fuller, of the steamboat General Pike, was fined \$8 and costs in Cincinnati the other day for horsewhipping a woman named Margaret Callaham. The fact, says The Cincinnati Gazette, of the whip having been severely applied to the woman was not denied by the defendant, but he plead in justification the sunoyance to which himself and his family had been subject for a long time. It appeared from the testimony of the complainant that she had been in tha habit of going to the residence of Captain Fuller with ter child (of which he is the reputed father), and of annoying the wife; that she followed him to Cairo and \$1. Louis; that she went to the residence of his present wife on the night of the wedding, while the company were assembled, and created a disturbance; that she was locked up in a room, and that she jumped from a window to the street; that on the evening of the whipping she went twice to his house, and was put out by his brother; that she went down to Seventh street, and was wasking backward and forward to dry her tears, when she saw defendant (who had learned that she had been to his house), and that ha got a whip at a livery stable and gave her a most un-

to dry her tears, when she saw defendant (who had learned that she had been to his house), and that he got a whip at a livery table and gave her a most unmerciful whipping.

The privilege of giving a woman an unmerciful horsewhipping seems to be assessed at rather a low figure by the Chainsati Courts.

Where the Money Gors.—A correspondent at Albany, Ky., says The Louisville Journal, informs us of a recent transaction in reference to the mail-lettings, that explains in part the fearful increase in the expenses of the Federal Government under the administration of Mr. Buchanan. The mail route from Stanford to Albany, in this State, was let to H. F. Goff of Albany, for the sum of \$1,789 per annum, which was the lowest and best bid. This letting was mentioned in the efficial announcement of mail-lettings in the Washington papers in the latter part of April, and was republished in The Louisville Journal and other papers in this State early in May. Mr. Goff, the contractor, immediately commenced preparations for carrying out the contract, but subsequently, to his great surprise, he found that the route was secretly offered to be relet by the Department, and was secontally relet to a Democratic partisan for the sum of \$7,000 per annum. Mr. Goff is an American, and when this fact was made known to the Department by the Democratic member of Congress from that District, after the route had been given to Goff, and he had filed the necessary vouchers and securities, without notice to him the contract was arbitrarily rescinded by the Postmaster General, and advertised to be relet, not in the ordinary manner, but in an extra of an insignificant country Democratic paper, which was placed in the hards of only a few faithful Democratic partisans, and the contract, which Mr. Goff was willing to perform for \$1,789 a year, was given to one of these Democratic partisans at the price of \$7,060 a year.

some pretty hard papers on his fellow citizens who trade with the Northwestern Indians. He says a barrel of the "pure Cincinnati," even after it has run the gaunlet of railroad and lake travel, is a sufficient basis upon which to manufacture has hundred barrels of "good Indian liquor!" He says a small boakesful of the Cincinnati article is pouted into a washtub almost full of rain water; a large quantity of "dogleg" tobacco and red paper is then thrown into the tub; a bitter species of root, common in "the land of the Deketah," is then cut and added; burnt sugar or some such article is used to restore something his theoriginal color of the whicky. The compound has to be kept on hand a few days before it is it for use. It is then administered to the aborigines ad libitum. Has says all an Indian wants is something that will "bite!" and it matters not whether it is pepper, runs or tobacco; that he will give forty acres of land for one doze. He says some of the speculators, when they wish to "drive a bargain," have only to administer this innocent preparation to the Chippewas and Siour simultaneously, and they all start at once for their war-clubs and tomahawks, and proceed to cleave each other's brains out.

A PESTILENCE ANONG CATTLE AND DEER IN FLO-INDIAN WHISKY .- A citizen of St. Paul farsished A PRETILENCE AMONG CATTLE AND DEER IN PLO-

respond printing, and has a firger in things generally where money is to be made out of the public. Mr. McLean professes to consider any exposure by The Commercial of these little enterprises of his as an assault upon him. He claims that, inasmuch as he does not hold office, he is a private citizen, and that his acts are, therefore, not a fair subject for newspaper criticism. Hence his attempt to beat Mr. Reed. There are many here, however, who believe that, in showing up the doings of Mr. McLean, Reed has done the community some service. All hostile demonstrations are believed to be over, but the battle rages furiously in words through the columns of the two papers, in which it is likely that McLean will get even less glory than in his late night attack.

This may be regarded as the very latest news from the seat of war. Hold your breath till you get arother dispatch.

Crops w New-Hampshire.—Extract from a letter to The Transunx, dated Consord, N. H., July 9:

"Every bind of grop here in New England is promit."

"Every bind of grop here in New England is promit."

I all these solutions and the adjacent counties of this state, and the pair full intelligence of the destruction in those state, and the pair full intelligence of the destruction in those state, and the pair full intelligence of the destruction in those state, and the pair full intelligence of the destruction in those state, and the pair full intelligence of the destruction in those state, and the pair full intelligence of the destruction in those state, and the pair full intelligence of the destruction in those state, and the pair full intelligence of the destruction in these state, and the pair full realized settles and docalities of almost countless mands and understant intelligence of the destruction in these state, and the pair full realized settles and docalities of almost countless members of cattle and countless of almost countless of the destruction in these state, and the surface of the destruction in these state, and the surface of the des